

## KERNEWEK DRE LYTHER.

Dyskans eth ha dewgens.

Ethves dyskans ha dewgens.

(Summary of “a’m beus.” “Ha” and prepositions with possessives. Suffixed pronouns.)

### Gwydhvosenn ha Gwydhenn know.

“Gwynn ow bys ynwedh, a<sup>2</sup> Dewdar,” yn-medh Aethelflaed. “Pan<sup>2</sup> welis dha<sup>2</sup> ji yn Karesk oll distruys, ny<sup>2</sup> wodhyen mars es byw po marow. Lemmyn my re’th kavas, hag yma genen dha<sup>2</sup> gyst ynwedh.” Yth esa neb dout hwath yn hy brys mars esa penn y’n gyst po nyns esa, mes gwynn o bys Tewdar, hag Aethelflaed a’n karas. Y’n bys nyns esa moy a<sup>2</sup> vern. Hi a<sup>2</sup> worras hy<sup>3</sup> hapa war an kala hag yn-medh hi,

“Deus omma war an<sup>2</sup> gapa genev.” Gorwedha warbarth war an kala a<sup>2</sup> wrussons, diwvreghe an eyl a-dro dh’y<sup>2</sup> gila, kepar ha’n<sup>2</sup> wydhvosenn ha’n<sup>2</sup> wydhenn know y’n hwedhel Tristan.

Tewdar a ammas dhe Aethelflaed. Aga<sup>3</sup> thressa amm ova.

Niver hudel yw tri. Yma tri<sup>3</sup> Ferson y’n Drynses Sans. Yma teyr linenn yn gwers Tas-gwynn Tewdar. An tressa amm o kepar hag ambos ynter an<sup>2</sup> dhew. Gortos ena a’ga gorwedh a<sup>2</sup> wrussons ha’n howl ow<sup>4</sup> trehevel troha’n prykk ughella. Yth esa ammow moy ha profyansow kerensa heb<sup>2</sup> worfenn, mar hweg o enev ha korf an eyl dh’y<sup>2</sup> gila. Ankevys o an<sup>2</sup> gerens<sup>2</sup> varow, mamm Aethelflaed, tas ha mamm Tewdar. Ankevys o an<sup>2</sup> Gernowyon war an fordhe dhe Lannstefan. Ankevys o gweryow Tas-gwynn Tewdar ha molleth an Penn. Oll o ankevys marnas aga<sup>3</sup> herensa. Wor’tiwedh Aethelflaed a<sup>2</sup> dhiskudhas hy<sup>3</sup> thekter dhe<sup>2</sup> Dewdar, mes godhvos a<sup>2</sup> wrug ev nag o hwath an termyn ewn.

### Gerva.

gwydhvosenn (f) = honeysuckle.

gwydhenn know (f) = hazel tree.

distruys = destroyed.

(distru = to destroy)

An<sup>2</sup> Drynses Sans = The Holy Trinity.

linenn (f) (p) linennow = line.

prykk ughella = highest point.

profyans = offering.

heb<sup>2</sup> worfenn = endless.

(gorfenn = end)

kerens = parents.

(p1. of “kar” = near relative)

diskudha = to reveal.

(“Heb” mutates “d” and “g” only in certain fixed expressions. Other examples are “heb dhout” = “no doubt,” and “heb wow” = “without a lie.”)

### Govynnadow.

- 1) Prag yth o Aethelflaed gwynnvys? (gwynnvys = happy)
- 2) Pandr’ a<sup>2</sup> dybis (thought) Aethelflaed pan welas chi Tewdar distruys?
- 3) Mar<sup>4</sup> pes jy Aethelflaed, a<sup>2</sup> wrussesta krysi bos Penn Bran y’n<sup>2</sup> gyst?
- 4) Prag yth o Tewdar lowen?
- 5) Prag yth o an tressa amm dhe les dres eghenn?

Gramasek.

The verb “a’ m beus”: “have.” This verb has occurred several times in the course and we had a quick look at the imperfect tense in Dyskans 28. It has no verb-noun form and “a’ m beus” is actually the first person singular of the present tense, meaning “I have.” It is the form used when preceded by a subject or object, i.e. in a nominal sentence. In a verbal sentence the “a” becomes “y” as is usual. Like the verb “bos” from which it is derived, it has a separate future tense and a separate habitual imperfect tense. Following “Cornish Simplified” the verb tables below give the forms with the particle “a” which is replaced by “y” in verbal sentences as explained above and by “ny” for the negative.

Unlike other verbs, the form changes for each person in both nominal and verbal sentences.

Present Tense.

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| a’ m beus   | = I have.     |
| a’ th eus   | = You have.   |
| a’ n jeves  | = He/It has.  |
| a’ s teves  | = She/It has. |
| a’ gan beus | = We have.    |
| a’ gas beus | = You have.   |
| a’ s teves  | = They have   |

Past(Preterite)Tense.

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| a’ m beu   | = I had.      |
| a’ feu     | = You had.    |
| a’ n jeva  | = He/It had.  |
| a’ s teva  | = She/It had. |
| a’ gan beu | = We had.     |
| a’ gas beu | = You had.    |
| a’ s teva  | = They had.   |

Future Tense.

|             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| a’ m bydh   | = I shall have.     |
| a’ fydh     | = You will have.    |
| a’ n jevydh | = He/It will have.  |
| a’ s tevydh | = She/It will have. |
| a’ gan bydh | = We shall have.    |
| a’ gas bydh | = You will have.    |
| a’ s tevydh | = They will have.   |

Present Subjunctive Tense.

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| erna’ m bo    | = until I have.     |
| erna’ fo      | = until you have    |
| erna’ n jeffo | = until he/it has.  |
| erna’ s teffo | = until she/it h s. |
| erna’ gan bo  | = until we have.    |
| erna’ gas bo  | = until you have.   |
| erna’ s teffo | = until they have.  |

Imperfect Tense.

|           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| a’ m bo   | = I had/was having. |
| a’ th o   | = You had etc.      |
| a’ n jevo | = He/It had etc.    |
| a’ s tevo | = She/It had etc.   |
| have.     |                     |
| a’ gan bo | = We had etc.       |
| a’ gas bo | = You had etc.      |
| a’ s tevo | = They had etc.     |

Habitual Imperfect Tense.

|              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| a’ m bedha   | = I used to have.     |
| a’ fedha     | = You used to have.   |
| a’ n jevedha | = He/It used to have. |
| a’ s tevedha | = She/It used to      |
|              | have.                 |
| a’ gan bedha | = We used to have.    |
| a’ gas bedha | = You used to have.   |
| a’ s tevedha | = They used to have   |

Pluperfect/Conditional Tense.

|            |                         |
|------------|-------------------------|
| a’ m bia   | = I had had/would have. |
| a’ fia     | = You had had etc.      |
| a’ n jevia | = He/It had had etc.    |
| a’ s tevia | = She/It had had etc.   |
| a’ gan bia | = We had had etc.       |
| a’ gas bia | = You had had etc.      |
| a’ s tevia | = They had had etc.     |

Imperfect Subjunctive Tense.

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| mara’ m be    | = if I had.      |
| mara’ fe      | = if you had.    |
| mara’ n jeffa | = if he/it had.  |
| mara’ s teffa | = if she/it had. |
| mara’ gan be  | = if we had.     |
| mara’ gas be  | = if you had.    |
| mara’ s teffa | = if they had.   |

In the following exercise, most of the examples are simple affirmative statements and should be translated as nominal sentences, putting the subject, whether noun or pronoun in front of the verb form given in the tables. In the negative examples, replace “a” with “ny<sup>2</sup>”

**e.g.** ny'm beus = I have not.

The pronoun subject may precede the “ny” to emphasise it. The examples beginning with “if” and “until” will be exactly as in the verb table.

**Exercise 1.** Translate the following into Cornish.

- |                    |                              |                       |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) We have.        | 8) The Cornish have.         | 15) We shall have.    |
| 2) They will have. | 9) You did not have.         | 16) They did not have |
| 3) Tewdar had.     | 10) I would have.            | 17) She did not have. |
| 4) I used to have. | 11) If they had.             | 18) If I had.         |
| 5) If you had.     | 12) The bishop will nothave. | 19) Until we have.    |
| 6) We were having. | 13) You would have.          | 20) You will have.    |
| 7) She would have. | 14) Until he has.            |                       |

**Combination of “ha” and some prepositions with possessives.** We have seen many examples throughout the course of how “ha,” “a,” “dhe,” and “yn” combine with possessives. Here is a complete list.

|       | and (ha)                | of/from (a)           | to (dhe)            | in (yn)            |   |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| my    | ha'm, ha'w <sup>3</sup> | a'm, a'w <sup>3</sup> | dhe'm               | y'm                | (With “yn”,<br>the full forms<br>are also in<br>use.<br><b>e.g.</b> “yn ow” =<br>“in my”) |
| your  | ha'th <sup>5</sup>      | a'th <sup>5</sup>     | dhe'th <sup>5</sup> | y'th <sup>5</sup>  |   |
| his   | ha'y <sup>2</sup>       | a'y <sup>2</sup>      | dh'y <sup>2</sup>   | yn y <sup>2</sup>  |   |
| her   | ha'y <sup>3</sup>       | a'y <sup>3</sup>      | dh'y <sup>3</sup>   | yn hy <sup>3</sup> |   |
| our   | ha'gan                  | a'gan                 | dh'agan             | y'gan              |   |
| your  | ha'gas                  | a'gas                 | dh'agas             | y'gas              |   |
| their | ha'ga <sup>3</sup>      | a' ga <sup>3</sup>    | dh'aga <sup>3</sup> | y'ga <sup>3</sup>  |   |

**e.g.** ha'ga<sup>3</sup>thas = and their father.  
yn hy chi = in her house.

**Exercise 2.** Translate the following into Cornish.

- |                      |                       |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) and my father.    | 8) to my wife.        | 15) from our house.   |
| 2) from your friend. | 9) and his shop.      | 16) in your mouth.    |
| 3) to his son        | 10) to your daughter. | 17) and your brother. |
| 4) in your house.    | 11) from our father.  | 18) in my bed.        |
| 5) and our dog.      | 12) in her garden.    | 19) to their mother.  |
| 6) in their town.    | 13) and his book.     | 20) and her dress.    |
| 7) from his farm.    | 14) to my sister.     |                       |

Emphatic Suffixed Pronouns. These are “vy, jy, ev, hi, ni, hwi, i.” They are used to add emphasis to other personal pronouns, expressed or not. They may be added to:

1) Verbs to emphasise an infixed object;

e.g. An den a'm gwel vy = The man sees me.

2) Verbs, especially in questions to emphasise or clarify the subject:

e.g. A<sup>2</sup> wra ev mos a-vorow? = Will he go tomorrow?

(The normal way to emphasise the subject in a simple statement is to use a nominal sentence:

e.g. Ev a<sup>2</sup> wra mos a-vorow = He will go tomorrow.)

3) A verb noun used with “gul” or other auxiliary verb to emphasise the object pronoun:

e.g. Ni a 2 wra hy gweres hi = We are helping her.

4) Pronouns combined with a preposition:

e.g. Ev a<sup>2</sup> gews orto ev = He speaks to him.

5) A noun to emphasise the person who possesses the thing named:

e.g. Gwynn ow bys vy ynwedh = White my world too.  
= I am happy too.

Exercise 3. Translate the following into Cornish, using the appropriate form of a suffixed pronoun to emphasise the word underlined.

- 1) I want to see you tomorrow.
- 2) What is he doing?
- 3) Don't go to Truro with her.
- 4) I saw them at the Gorsedd.
- 5) We shall find her some day.
- 6) That is my book.
- 7) They will send you.
- 8) I shall not go without them.
- 9) Help us today, please.
- 10) They are doing it for us.

Skrif.

Dha<sup>2</sup> gar (po dha<sup>2</sup> wreg/wour) a<sup>2</sup> dyb dha<sup>2</sup> vos nebes gokki dhe<sup>2</sup> dhyski Kernewek. Skrif keskows (conversation) may<sup>5</sup> tyskwedhydh prag y'n dyskydh.